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Appln. No. 10/562,602  
Reply to Office Action dated May 9, 2007  
Response A, dated July 18, 2007

**Amendment to the Claims:**

Please enter the following amendments as reflected in the listing of the claims hereinafter.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (currently amended) A method of minimizing the production of one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products in a reaction process wherein a polyunsaturated olefin is reacted in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst to form as a product, by-product, or intermediate product a conjugated functionalized olefin comprising an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde, the minimization method comprising conducting the reaction process with a triorganophosphine ligand having a ligand cone angle greater than  $135^\circ$  or a  $pK_a$  of less than about 8.3, under process conditions sufficient to minimize the formation of phosphonium ion ligand degradation product(s).

2. – 3. (canceled)

4. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the polyunsaturated olefin conversion is greater than about 80 weight percent and less than about 95 weight percent.

5. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the reaction temperature is greater than about  $45^\circ\text{C}$  and less than about  $95^\circ\text{C}$ , and wherein the total pressure is greater than about 300 psig and less than about 5,000 psig.

6. (canceled)

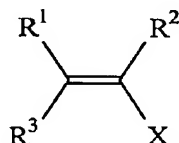
7. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the triorganophosphine ligand is selected from tri-isopropylphosphine, tri-isobutylphosphine, tri-*t*-butyl-phosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine, cyclohexyldi-*n*-butylphosphine, tri(*o*-methylphenyl)phosphine, dimethylphenylphosphine, methyldiphenylphosphine, and triphenylphosphine, the sulfonated salts of the aforementioned ligands, and any combination of mixtures thereof.

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8. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the polyunsaturated olefin is a C<sub>4-60</sub> polyene selected from the group consisting of butadiene, pentadienes, hexadienes, heptadienes, octadienes, dicyclopentadiene, hexatrienes, octatrienes, cyclooctadiene, 2,4-pentadienoic acid, 2,4-hexadienoic acid (sorbic), 2,4-decadienoic acid, 2,4-dodecadienoic acid, *cis*-9,*cis*-12-octadecadienoic acid (linoleic), *trans*-9,*trans*-12-octadecadienoic acid (linolelaidic), 5,6-octadecadienoic acid (laballenic), 5,13-docosadienoic acid, 6,10,14-hexadecatrienoic acid (hiragonic), *cis*-9,*cis*-12,*cis*-15-octadecatrienoic acid (linolenic), *cis*-9,*trans*-11,*trans*-13-octadecatrienoic acid ( $\alpha$ -eleostearic), *trans*-9,*trans*-11,*trans*-13-octadecatrienoic acid ( $\beta$ -eleostearic), and the mono, di, and tri-glycerol esters and C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl esters of the aforementioned carboxylic acids.

9. – 10. (canceled)

11. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the conjugated functionalized olefin is represented by the formula:



wherein X is formyl; and wherein each R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> is independently selected from hydrogen and C<sub>1-60</sub> monovalent hydrocarbon radicals, with the proviso that at least one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, or R<sup>3</sup> is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical.

12. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the reaction process comprises hydroformylation.

13. (currently amended) ~~The method of Claim 1 wherein a~~  
method of minimizing the production of one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products in a reaction process wherein a polyunsaturated olefin is reacted in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst to form as a product, by-product, or intermediate product a conjugated functionalized olefin comprising an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde, the minimization

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method comprising conducting the reaction process with a triorganophosphine ligand having a ligand cone angle greater than 135° or a pKa of less than 8.3, under process conditions sufficient to minimize the formation of phosphonium ion ligand degradation product(s) such that the rate of ligand usage is less than about 2 grams ligand per liter reaction fluid per day.

14. (canceled)

15. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the reaction process comprises contacting a C<sub>4-60</sub> polyunsaturated olefin with carbon monoxide in the presence hydrogen to form as a product, by-product, or intermediate product an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde.

16. (original) The method of Claim 15 wherein the process is conducted at a polyunsaturated olefin conversion greater than about 80 weight percent and less than about 95 weight percent, or at a temperature greater than about 45°C and less than about 95°C, or at a pressure greater than about 300 psig and less than about 5,000 psig, or at a combination of such process conditions.

17. – 18. (canceled)

19. (currently amended) A process of minimizing the formation of one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products in a reaction process wherein an unconjugated functionalized olefin, characterized as having at least one carbon-carbon double bond in unconjugated position relative to an  $\alpha$ -formyl group, is reacted in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst to form as a product, by-product, or intermediate product a conjugated functionalized olefin comprising an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde, the minimization method comprising conducting the reaction process with a triorganophosphine ligand having a cone angle greater than 135° or a pKa less than ~~about~~ 8.3 under process conditions sufficient to minimize the formation of phosphonium ion ligand degradation product(s).

20. (original) The process of Claim 19 wherein the process is conducted to a conversion of unconjugated functionalized olefin of greater than about 80 weight percent and less than about 95 weight percent, or at a

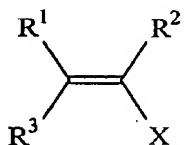
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temperature greater than about 45°C and less than about 95°C, or at a pressure greater than about 300 psig and less than about 5,000 psig, or at a combination of said process conditions.

21. (original) The process of Claim 19 wherein the unconjugated functionalized olefin is 3-pentenal or an unconjugated unsaturated fatty aldehyde.

22. (original) A process of reverting a phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products back to triorganophosphine ligand(s), the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products being capable of reversion to useful triorganophosphine ligand and comprising an adduct of a triorganophosphine ligand and a conjugated functionalized olefin comprising an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde; the reversion process being conducted in a reversion step separate from the process of forming the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product and comprising, treating a reaction product fluid containing the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products with an inert gas, hydrogen, synthesis gas, or a combination thereof, under conditions sufficient to revert the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products back to triorganophosphine ligand or mixture of triorganophosphine ligands.

23. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the conjugated functionalized olefin is represented by the formula:



wherein X is formyl; and wherein each  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , and  $\text{R}^3$  is independently selected from hydrogen and  $\text{C}_{1-60}$  monovalent hydrocarbon radicals, with the proviso that at least one of  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , or  $\text{R}^3$  is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical.

24. (canceled)

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25. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the conjugated functionalized olefin is 2-pentenal or a conjugated unsaturated fatty aldehyde.

26. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the triorganophosphine ligand is selected from the group consisting of tri-isopropylphosphine, tri-isobutylphosphine, tri-*t*-butylphosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine, cyclohexyldi-*n*-butylphosphine, tri(*o*-methylphenyl)phosphine, dimethylphenylphosphine, methyldiphenylphosphine, dicyclohexylphenyl-phosphine, triphenylphosphine, the sulfonated salts of the aforementioned phosphines, and any combination thereof.

27. (previously presented) The process of Claim 22 wherein the inert gas is selected from nitrogen, helium, argon, methane, carbon monoxide, steam, and mixtures thereof; and wherein the reversion process is conducted at a temperature greater than about 50°C and less than about 150°C.

28. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the synthesis gas CO/H<sub>2</sub> comprises a molar ratio from 10/1 to 1/10.

29. (canceled)

30. (previously presented) The process of Claim 22 wherein the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product comprises an adduct of a triorganophosphine ligand and 2-pentenal; and (a) the reaction product fluid is treated with an inert gas selected from nitrogen, helium, argon, carbon monoxide, methane, and steam, under conditions sufficient to volatilize 2-pentenal and cause reversion of the ligand degradation product back to triorganophosphine ligand; or (b) the reaction product fluid is treated with a source of hydrogen under conditions sufficient to hydrogenate 2-pentenal to pentanal and/or pentanol, thereby reverting the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product back to triorganophosphine ligand; or (c) wherein the reaction product fluid is treated with a source of synthesis gas under conditions sufficient to hydroformylate 2-pentenal, thereby reverting the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product back to triorganophosphine ligand.

31. – 32. (canceled)

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33. (original) An integrated process for carbonylation of a polyunsaturated olefin or mixture thereof comprising (a) contacting a polyunsaturated olefin or mixture thereof with carbon monoxide in the presence of hydrogen, and in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and free triorganophosphine ligand, under process conditions sufficient to prepare a reaction product fluid comprising a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, one or more reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products including an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde and one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products capable of reversion to useful ligand; (b) treating the reaction product fluid from step (a) with an inert gas, hydrogen, synthesis gas, or a mixture thereof under conditions sufficient to revert the one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products back to triorganophosphine ligand; (c) feeding the reaction product fluid taken from step (b), now containing reduced amounts of phosphonium ion ligand degradation products, to a vaporizer or an extractor for separation into a first phase containing reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products and a second phase containing transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and optionally free triorganophosphine ligand; and (d) recycling the second phase from step (c) containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and optionally free triorganophosphine ligand back to reaction process step (a).

34. (original) An integrated process for carbonylation of a polyunsaturated olefin or a mixture thereof comprising (a) contacting a polyunsaturated olefin or mixture thereof with carbon monoxide in the presence of hydrogen, and in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and free triorganophosphine ligand, under process conditions sufficient to prepare a reaction product fluid comprising a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, one or more reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products including an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde, and one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products capable of reversion; (b) feeding the reaction product fluid from step (a) to a vaporizer or an extractor for separation into a first phase containing reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products, and a second phase

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containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, and one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products; (c) treating the second phase from step (b) containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, and phosphonium ion ligand degradation products with an inert gas, hydrogen, synthesis gas, or a mixture thereof under conditions sufficient to revert the phosphonium ion ligand degradation products back to triorganophosphine ligand; and (d) recycling the phase containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, now containing reduced amounts of phosphonium ion ligand degradation products, back to reaction process step (a).